

Conference of Education Ministers of States

***400. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Conference of the Education Ministers of States was recently held in New Delhi;
- (b) if so, the decisions taken therein, particularly those which impressed upon the Central Government to increase their share of assistance for various educational schemes under way;
- (c) the reaction of the Central Government in each case; and
- (d) by when Central Government are likely to take a decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of the State Education Ministers was held on 10th and 11th April, 2007.

(b) Points on which a consensus was reached in the said Conference are given in the Statement (See below). The conference *inter-alia* resolved that the issue of Centre-State funding pattern for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to be continued on a 90:10 ratio for the North-Eastern States and on a 75:25 ratio for other States, should be examined appropriately by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) Central Government has initiated appropriate action on the various consensus points for which Central Government is responsible.

Statement***Record of the Consensus Points*****1. General**

- (i) The HRD Ministry and State Education Department will work intensively with other concerned authorities and Departments at the Central and State levels so as to increase public expenditure on Education to the level of 6% of GDP, by the end of the Eleventh Plan period. Also, the National Development Council is urged to evolve a consensus in this regard to the manner of achieving this goal at the earliest.

- (ii) The implementation of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in admission) Act, which was enacted and notified in January, 2007 has, by an interim order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, been kept in abeyance. The Conference noted that the Central Government is examining all legal options to resolve this issue at the earliest.
- (iii) States agreed to speed up enactment of State-specific legislations to give effect to the 93rd Constitutional Amendment which enables reservations for SCs, STs and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in educational institutions. State Governments urged the Central Government to ensure that the reservations for the OBCs in the Central Educational Institutions was implemented from the forthcoming academic session, this year itself.
- (iv) Education Ministers of the State Governments were of the opinion that the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) were unrealistic or undesirable from the point of view of enhancing access and equity in Higher and Technical Education. It was resolved that the recommendations of the NKC may be considered by the States only after a view in regard to these recommendations have been taken by the Central Government.
- (v) Central Regulatory bodies like UGC, AICTE and NCTE should give due weightage to the views and concerns of State Governments. Policies and statutory provisions relating to these bodies should also be reviewed for this purpose, where necessary.
- (vi) Education Ministers of States where there is a ban on recruitment of teachers/regular teachers, agreed to make assiduous efforts to get this ban lifted at the earliest to enable filling up of vacant posts on a regular basis.
- (vii) Every effort will be made to make buildings of all existing educational institutions—schools, colleges and universities—barrier-free, so as to provide full access to disabled students, latest by the end of the Eleventh Plan. Also, all new buildings will be constructed so as to be barrier-free, differentially-abled friendly, eco-friendly and energy-efficient.
- (viii) States noted that work of authentication of educational certificates would cease to be done at the level of HRD Ministry with effect

- Pro-actively encouraging State Universities, which are yet to apply for recognition under section 12B of UGC Act, 1956, to do so now so as to make them eligible for funding by the UGC. UGC would prepare fast-track mechanism to ensure that all applications from such universities are processed on priority.
- As temporary affiliation by Universities renders colleges ineligible for UGC assistance, all State Governments will make efforts to facilitate early grant of permanent affiliation to maximum possible number of colleges—especially those located in rural, scheduled, and minority concentration areas—so that they can avail of development assistance from UGC.

(iv) In the Eleventh Plan UGC should revamp its scheme to promote job oriented courses, so as to widen its scope and coverage, and to make it more effective.

(v) State Governments will also encourage all their universities and colleges to go in for accreditation by NAAC, and in regard to technical education courses by NBA.

It was agreed that technical education institutions applying for accreditation to the National Board of Accreditation(NBA) should not be expected to bear any costs in this regard, except for the prescribed accreditation fees, and that all expenses connected with the inspection visit of the NBA team should be born by the NBA/AICTE.

(vi) Efforts will be made to network all institutions of higher and technical education so that collaborative research and shared experiences strengthen our tertiary education.

(vii) State Governments will also advise their universities to adopt/ adapt UGC-approved curricula and to switch over to semester and credit systems, within two years.

(viii) States agreed to encourage their universities/colleges and technical education institutions to become members of INFLIBNET (Information for Library Network) and INDEST (Indian National Digital Library for Engg. Sciences and Technology) consortia, respectively, so that they gain access to e-journals and other online academic resources through the centralized subscription process of these consortia.

(ix) It was agreed that UGC should give development aid on preferential basis to institutions which are located in backward rural areas or cater to minorities, women or other disadvantaged sections. It was also agreed that UGC should work out suitable parameters for calculating the Diversity Index of the various institutions and provide rewards by way of enhanced developmental and other grants to institutions which score high on the Diversity Index, taking into account both recruitment and enrolment.

6. Technical Education

- (i) States whose intake capacity in technical education courses per lakh population is significantly less than national average, agreed to initiate necessary policies and programmes in the Eleventh Plan so as to come up to the level of the national average.
- (ii) States agreed to make efforts to set up, by the end of the Eleventh Plan, a polytechnic in each of those Districts which do not have a polytechnic at present, but are large enough to sustain one. They also agreed to consider setting up Women's Polytechnics in such specially identified districts as have no separate women's polytechnic at present. The Ministry will work towards providing financial assistance of non-recursring nature of this purpose.
- (iii) State Governments will advise their Universities to update/revise their curricula in technical education in consultation with AICTE, and also to switch over to semester and credit-based grading system.
- (iv) AICTE should be asked to review the norms fixed for polytechnics as also for introduction of new subjects so as to encourage private public participation.
- (v) AICTE should also be asked to develop suitable mechanisms for meaningful and effective consultations with the State Governments.
- (vi) The issue of having a minimum percentage of marks in the qualifying examination for admissions in the technical institutions was raised by the State Governments. It was noted that the AICTE Regulations in this regard do not specify such a percentage and all those who pass the qualifying examination are eligible to appear in the entrance examinations conducted for admissions to various

technical institutions. It was agreed that the AICTE would examine the feasibility of imposing a condition of obtaining a minimum percentage of marks in the qualifying examinations for entry in the technical institutions.

7. Vocational Education

Creation/upgradation of facilities which have a bearing on skills/training across all sectors of education need to be vigorously pursued. This would include, *inter alia*, participation of trade/industry/employer organizations in curriculum design and certification. A national framework of qualification for skills training would be devised.

8. Distance Education

- (i) States agreed to liberally make available premises and other infrastructure of their institutions to serve as study-centres/regional centres of IGNOU, and to permit teachers in their institutions of higher learning to take up the assigned work in IGNOU Study Centres subject to the condition that their normal work should not be affected and IGNOU compensates the institutions at least to the extent of variable costs, besides giving some renumeration for the extra work done by the teachers.
- (ii) States noted the need to quickly enter into tripartite MoU with ISRO and MHRD for proper utilization of EDUSAT. All States which are yet to execute these MoUs, agreed to do so in the next two months. States which have already executed the MoUs agreed to intensify efforts for providing infrastructural and administrative facilities for installation and maintenance of Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) and Receive OnlyTerminals (ROTs).
- (iii) States welcomed the establishment of the "SAKSHAT" Education Portal by the Ministry, and agreed to host it on State-level servers as well, and also to develop and post on this portal, learning modeules in their respective languages, and suited to the State-specific context.

9. Minority Education

The Scheme of introduction of modern subjects in Madrassa institutions, being a demand-driven scheme, needs to be widely publicized with the

active involvement of the State Governments. Special campaign would be launched by the MHRD, in association with State Governments, for willing Madrassa institutions to volunteer for assistance under the Scheme. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) would launch a programme of linking with willing Madrassa institutions for imparting education in modern subjects and vocational education through open and distance learning mode, leading to appropriate certification of eligible and successful Madrassa students by the NIOS.

Vision Document 2015 on food processing industries

**2882. SHRIAMAR SINGH:
SHRIABU ASIM AZMI:**

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have finalized a Vision Document 2015 on food processing industries to boost the growth of food processing sector;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (c) whether Government have identified strategy to realize the vision and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) A Vision Document 2015 on Food Processing Industries has been finalized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), which envisages trebling the size of the processed food sector by increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20%, value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5 to 3% by 2015. To realise the vision, an estimated investment of Rs. 1.00 lakh crore will be required, out of which ten per cent would be from Government and the remaining would come equally from financial institutions and private investors/FDI.

Accordingly, an Integrated Strategy for Promotion of Agri-Business—Vision, Strategy and Action Plan for the Food Processing Sector formulated by this Ministry was considered by a Group of Ministers. The thrust areas identified for strategic intervention are as under:—